

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN NORTH BRANCH BIG TIMBER CREEK CAMDEN COUNTY **NEW JERSEY**

CLEMENTON LAKE
DAM
NJ 00410



PHASE 1 INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM



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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Philadelphia District Corps of Engineers Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May, 1979

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Date Entered) READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE 1. REPORT NUMBER 2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. 3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER NJ00410 5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED 4. TITLE (and Subtitle) Phase I Inspection Report FINAL rept. National Dam Safety Program Clementon Lake Dam MING ORG. REPORT NUMBER Camden County, N.J. 7. AUTHOR(a) 8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) Richard J. McDermott, P.E. DACW61-78-C-0124 PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS 9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Storch Engineering Co. 220 Ridgedale Ave. Florham Park, N.J. 07932 11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS U.S. Army Engineer District, Philadelphia Custom House, 2d & Chestnut Streets 13. NUMBER OF PAGES Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS(If different from Controlling Office) 15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) National Dam Safety Program. Clementon Unclassified Lake Dam (NJ-00410), Delaware River 15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE Basin, North Branch Big Timber Creek, Camden County, New Jersey. Phase 1. Inspection Report. Approved for public release; distribution unlimited. 17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report) 18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Copies are obtainable from National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia, 22151. 19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Embankments Structural Analysis Spillways Visual Inspection Riprap National Dam Inspection Act Report Roadway Pavement Clementon Lake Dam, N.J. 20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

This report cites results of a technical investigation as to the dam's adequacy. The inspection and evaluation of the dam is as prescribed by the National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367. The technical investigation includes visual inspection, review of available design and construction records, and preliminary structural and hydraulic and hydrologic calculations, as applicable. An assessment of the dam's general condition is included in the report.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS CUSTOM HOUSE-2 D & CHESTNUT STREETS PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

MAPEN-D

Honorable Brendan T. Byrne Governor of New Jersey Trenton, New Jersey 08621

Dear Governor Byrne:

Inclosed is the Phase I Inspection Report for Clementon Lake Dam in Camden County, New Jersey which has been prepared under authorization of the Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367. A brief assessment of the dam's condition is given in the front of the report.

Based on visual inspection, available records, calculations and past operational performance, Clementon Lake Dam, a high hazard potential structure, is judged to be in good overall condition. However, the dam's spillway is considered inadequate since 3 percent of the Spillway Design Flood -SDF- would overtop the dam. (The SDF, in this instance is one half of the Probable Maximum Flood.) The decision to consider the spillway "inadequate" instead of "seriously inadequate" is based on the fact that failure from overtopping would not significantly increase the hazard to loss of life downstream from the dam from that which would exist just before overtopping failure. To insure adequacy of the structure, the following actions, as a minimum, are recommended:

a. The spillway's adequacy should be determined by a qualified professional consultant engaged by the owner using more sophisticated methods, procedures, and studies within six months from the date of approval of this report. Any remedial measures necessary to insure the adequacy of the spillway and to prevent overtopping should be initiated within calendar year 1980. In the interim, a detailed emergency operation plan and warning system, should be promptly developed. Also, during periods of unusually heavy precipitation, around the clock surveillance should be provided.

NAPEN-D Honorable Brendan T. Byrne

- b. The following remedial actions should be completed within six months from the date of approval of this report:
- (1) Remove all trees and brush on the embankment with minimal disturbance of the ground surface in order to reduce the piping potential.
- (2) Repair eroded areas and the broken and cracked roadway pavement on the upstream slope of the dam. Riprap should be placed along this slope to protect it against wave attack and drainage induced erosion.
- (3) Thoroughly inspect the timber spillway and the bridge. Rotted timbers should be replaced and cracks and spalling in the bridge structure and wingwalls should be grouted and sealed.
- (4) Inspect and repair the opening observed in the stone drywall southwest of the bridge.
- (5) A topographic survey should be made to establish the existing conditions at the dam.

A copy of the report is being furnished to Mr. Dirk C. Hofman, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, the designated State Office contact for this program. Within five days of the date of this letter, a copy will also be sent to Congressman James J. Florio of the First District. Under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, the inspection report will be subject to release by this office, upon request, five days after the date of this letter.

Additional copies of this report may be obtained from the National Technical Information Services (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161 at a reasonable cost. Please allow four to six weeks from the date of this lefter for NTIS to have copies of the report available.

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NAPEN-D Honorable Brendan T. Byrne

An important aspect of the Dam Safety Program will be the implementation of the recommendations made as a result of the inspection. We accordingly request that we be advised of proposed actions taken by the State to implement our recommendations.

Sincerely,

1 Incl

JAMES G. TON Colonel, Corps of Engineers District Engineer

Copies furnished:
Dirk C. Hofman, P.E., Deputy Director
Division of Water Resources
N. J. Dept. of Environmental Protection
P. O. Box CN029
Trenton, NJ 08625

John O'Dowd, Acting Chief Bureau of Flood Plain Management Division of Water Resources N. J. Dept. of Environmental Protection P. O. Box CN029 Trenton, NJ 08625

CLEMENTON LAKE DAM (NJ00410)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS

This dam was inspected on 18 December 1978 by Storch Engineering under contract to the State of New Jersey. The State, under agreement with the U.S. Army Engineer District, Philadelphia, had this inspection performed in accordance with the National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367.

Clementon Lake Dam, a high hazard potential structure, is judged to be in good overall condition. However, the dam's spillway is considered inadequate since 3 percent of the Spillway Design Flood -SDF- would overtop the dam. (The SDF, in this instance is one half of the Probable Maximum Flood.) The decision to consider the spillway "inadequate" instead of "seriously inadequate" is based on the fact that failure from overtopping would not significantly increase the hazard to loss of life downstream from the dam from that which would exist just before overtopping failure. To insure adequacy of the structure, the following actions, as a minimum, are recommended:

- a. The spillway's adequacy should be determined by a qualified professional consultant engaged by the owner using more sophisticated methods, procedures, and studies within six months from the date of approval of this report. Any remedial measures necessary to insure the adequacy of the spillway and to prevent overtopping should be initiated within calendar year 1980. In the interim, a detailed emergency operation plan and warning system, should be promptly developed. Also, during periods of unusually heavy precipitation, around the clock surveillance should be provided.
- b. The following remedial actions should be completed within six months from the date of approval of this report:
- (1) Remove all trees and brush on the embankment with minimal disturbance of the ground surface in order to reduce the piping potential.
- (2) Repair eroded areas and the broken and cracked roadway pavement on the upstream slope of the dam. Riprap should be placed along this slope to protect it against wave attack and drainage induced erosion.
- (3) Thoroughly inspect the timber spillway and the bridge. Rotted timbers should be replaced and cracks and spalling in the bridge structure and wingwalls should be grouted and sealed.

OX

- (4) Inspect and repair the opening observed in the stone drywall southwest of the bridge.
- (5) A topographic survey should be made to establish the existing conditions at the dam.

APPROVED

Colonel, Corps of Engineers District Engineer

PHASE I REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

Name of Dam:

Clementon Lake Dam, NJ00410

State Located:

New Jersey

County Located:

Camden

Drainage Basin:

Delaware River

Stream:

North Branch, Big Timber Creek

Date of Inspection:

December 18, 1978

Assessment of General Condition of Dam

Clementon Lake Dam is in good overall condition, and outwardly structurally stable, however the hydraulic capacity of the spillway is inadequate. The SDF (Spillway Design Flood) for Clementon Lake Dam is 1/2 PMF. The spillway at the dam is capable of passing approximately one percent of the PMF without overtopping the dam.

It was also determined that the immediate downstream channel, consisting of a concrete trapezoidal channel is hydraulically adequate to accommodate the SDF peak flow.

The owner should engage a qualified professional engineer soon to accurately analyze the hydrologic and hydraulic characteristics of the dam and then design modifications to the dam and spillway so that the spillway is capable of accommodating the SDF (Spillway Design Flood).

A comprehensive topographic survey should be performed to establish the existing conditions at the dam. The following remedial work is recommended to be performed in the near future:

- All trees and brush on the embankment should be removed with minimal disturbance of the ground surface.
- 2) Eroded areas and the broken and cracked roadway pavement on the upstream slope of the dam should be repaired. Riprap should be placed along this slope to protect it against wave attack and drainage induced erosion.
- 3) The timber spillway and the bridge should be thoroughly inspected. Rotted timbers should be replaced and cracks and spalling in the bridge structure and wingwalls should be grouted and sealed.
- 4) The opening observed in the stone drywall southwest of the bridge should be inspected and repaired.

The owner's annual inspection and maintenance program should be continued. However, inspections should be performed by a qualified professional engineer. Observations, measurements and remedial measures should be recorded in a permanent file available for public inspection. Annual maintenance should include removal of brush and trees from the embankment and repair of riprap slope protection after it has been placed on the upstream face of the dam.

Richard J. McDermott, P.E.



OVERVIEW - CLEMENTON LAKE DAM

18 Dec. 1978

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PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 30214. The purpose of a Phase I Investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigation, and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. It is important to note that the condition of dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through continued care and inspection can there be any chance that the unsafe conditions be detected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the Spillway Test flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. The test flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aid in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

CLEMENTON LAKE DAM I.D. NJ00410

SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 General

a. Authority

Public Law 92-367, August 8, 1972 authorized the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a National Program of Dam Inspection throughout the United Sates. The Division of Water Resources of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) in cooperation with the Philadelphia District of the Corps of Engineers has been assigned the responsibility of supervising the inspection of dams within the State of New Jersey. Storch Engineers has been retained by the NJDEP to inspect and report on a selected group of these dams. The NJDEP is under agreement with the Philadelphia District of the Corps of Engineers.

b. Purpose of Inspection

Clementon Lake Dam was inspected on December 18, 1978 to generally assess the structural integrity and operational adequacy of the dam and appurtenances.

1.2 Description of Project

a. Description of Dam and Appurtenances

The facilities at Clementon Lake Dam consist of an earthfill embankment and one controlled spillway consisting of three timber slide gates (see Plates 4 and 5 and Overview Photo).

Discharge from the spillway flows under Camden County Bridge E8-10; which is at the northeast end of the dam and into a concrete trapezoidal channel portion of the North Branch of Big Timber Creek.

The earthfill embankment is about 375 feet long with its crest at elevation 56.7 (MSL) and is aligned approximately northeast/southwest. The embankment crest is surfaced with an asphalt paved roadway approximately 30 feet wide over most of its length and about 27 feet wide at the bridge. The upstream embankment slope is about 2.5 horizontal to 1 vertical from the pavement edge to the water line. Surface soil on the side slopes is sandy and is partially covered with sparse grass in the form of large tufts. The downstream embankment slope is about 3.5 horizontal to 1 vertical for a vertical height of about 4 feet. the area downstream from the embankment toe consists of an undeveloped gradually sloping area with sparse grass cover.

The spillway consists of three timber slide gates fitted in a timber frame located on the upstream side of Camden County Bridge No. 8E-10. The gates normally function as an overflow weir with a total crest length of about 12.8 feet. The tops of the gates are at elevation 54.0, about 2.7 feet below the dam crest. The slide gates also serve as outlet works with maximum opening heights of about 5.3 feet. The gate inverts are at elevation 51.0 about 2.3 feet above the invert of the discharge culvert.

The spillway discharges through the opening under Camden County Bridge No. 8E-10. This bridge consists of a reinforced concrete structure that was reconstructed in 1938. The cross-sectional area under the bridge is about 14.5 feet wide by 7 feet high. The area is partially obstructed at the upstream side by an 8 inch diameter cast iron water pipe spanning the width of the opening. The pipe is located about 2.5 feet below the underside of the bridge deck.

Discharge from the spillway flows under the bridge, and down a concrete channel transition section at the downstream end of the bridge to the downstream concrete trapezoidal channel. The trapezoidal channel consists of a low-flow depressed center area 4.8 feet wide by 1.7 feet deep, flanked by horiztonal areas about 6 feet wide. The sides of the channel slope up at about 2.3 horizontal to 1 vertical with a vertical height of 5.7 feet. The channel invert at the downstream end of the bridge is at elevation 38.6. The concrete trapezoidal channel continues for about 300 feet, where it passes under two road bridges. Beyond the second bridge discharge flows into a natural earth channel.

b. Location

Clementon Lake Dam impounds Clementon Lake and is situated at the northwest end of the lake. The dam is located across the North Branch of Big Timber Creek, in the Borough of Clementon, Camden County, N. J.

c. Size and Hazard Classification

Size and Hazard Classification criteria presented in "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams", published by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are as follows:

SIZE CLASSIFICATION

	Impoundment		
Category	Storage (Ac-ft)	Height (Ft)	
Small	<1000 and >50	<40 and ≥25	
Intermediate	\geqslant 1000 and $<$ 50,000	≥40 and <100	
Large	≥50,000	>100	

HAZARD POTENTIAL CLASSIFICATION

Category	Loss of Life	Economic Loss
	(Extent of Development)	(Extent of Development)
Low	None expected (no per-	Minimal (Undeveloped
7	manent structures for	to occasional structures
	human habitation)	or agriculture)
Significant	Few (No urban develop-	Appreciable (Notable
	ments and no more than	agriculture, industry
	a small number of	or structures)
	inhabitable structures)	
High	More than few	Excessive (Extensive
		community, industry
		or agriculture)

The characteristics of Clementon Lake Dam are:

Storage = 79 acre-feet (at top of dam)

Height = 18 feet

Potential Loss of Life: Approximately 12 commercial

and residential structures
located within the downstream

SDF flood plain.

Potential Economic Loss: Two road bridges about

300 and 500 feet downstream. Commercial and residential development within the downstream flood plain.

Therefore, Clementon Lake Dam is classified as "Small" size and "High" hazard potential.

d. Ownership

Clementon Lake Dam is owned by Clementon Lake Park, Inc., P.O. Box 176, Clementon, New Jersey 08021.

e. Purpose of Dam

Clementon Lake Dam originally was constructed to impound water to power a gristmill. Reportedly, the impoundment use was changed to recreational use in 1907.

f. Design and Construction History

There is no information available for the original design and construction of the dam or appurtenances. Reportedly, the dam was built in the mid 1800's and has been altered periodically as required.

New slide gates were installed in 1925 after the spillway was damaged by flooding caused by the failure of an upstream dam. Reportedly, the dam has not been breached since it was constructed, however it was overtopped once in 1940 when the upstream dams failed. Depth of flow over the dam was reported to be about 3 inches, but there was no damage to the dam or appurtenances.

The center gate at the spillway was equipped with a lifting mechanism in 1942. Presently all of the gates have lifting mechanisms.

The bridge at the northeast end of the dam was reconstructed in 1938. One construction drawing for this bridge was obtained from the Camden County Engineering Department.

This drawing indicates replacement of the bridge superstructure.

g. Normal Operational Procedures.

The ownership of the lake and dam was transferred to Clementon Lake Park, Inc. in March 1977. Reportedly, the operational procedures established by the present owner are: 1) to monitor and record the lake level periodically, as frequently as hourly during intense storms, and 2) to open the gates to lower the lake level as required during these periods.

The lake level is lowered annually in September and remains at that level until the end of March. During this period the lake basin is cleaned, docks are repaired and the dam and appurtenances are inspected. Repairs are performed "as-needed". No repair work has been performed on the dam or appurtenances since 1977.

Reportedly, the crest road is owned and maintained by the Borough of Clementon and the bridge at the northeast end of the dam is owned and maintained by Camden County.

1.3 Pertinent Data

- a. Drainage Area 2.8 square miles
- b. Discharge at Damsite

Maximum Known Flood at damsite
Outlet works at pool elevation
Diversion tunnel low pool outlet
 at pool elevation
Diversion tunnel outlet at normal
 pool elevation
Gated spillway capacity at normal
 pool elevation
Gated spillway capacity at top
 of dam
Ungated spillway capacity at top
 of dam
Total spillway capacity at top
 of dam

1940 (Dam overtopped)
112 c.f.s.

N.A.

N.A.

4 c.f.s. (Estimated)

163 c.f.s.

N.A.

163 c.f.s.

c. Elevation (Feet above MSL)

Top of Dam	56.7
Maximum pool-design surcharge	58.8
Full flood control pool	N.A.
Recreation pool	54.0
Spillway crest	54.0
Upstream portal invert diversion	
tunnel	N.A.
Stream bed at centerline of dam	48.7
Maximum tailwater	45 (Estimated)

d. Reservoir

Length of	maximum pool	2200 feet
Length of	recreation pool	1800 feet
Length of	flood control pool	N.A.

e. Storage (Acre-feet)

Recreation pool	28 acre-feet
Flood control pool	N.A.
Design surcharge	131 acre-feet
Top of dam	79 acre-feet

f. Reservoir Surface (acres)

Top of Dam	22 acres (estimated)
Maximum pool	27 acres (estimated)
Flood control pool	N.A.
Recreation pool	16 acres
Spillway crest	16 acres

g. Dam

Type Earthfill Length 375 feet Height 18 feet

Side slopes - Upstream 2.5 horiz. to 1 vert.

Downstream 3.5 horiz. to 1 vert.

Zoning Unknown
Impervious core Unknown
Cutoff Unknown
Grout curtain Unknown

h. Diversion and Regulating Tunnel N.A.

i. Spillway

Type Timber slide gates
Length of weir 12.8 feet
Crest elevation 54.0
Gate Manual Slide Gates,

(3 gates, 4.3' wide by 3.0' high)

Upstream channel N.A.

Discharge Culvert Bridge opening (7'high by 14.5'wide)

Downstream Channel Trapezoidal Concrete Channel

j. Regulating Outlets
Manual slide gates (above)

SECTION 2: ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 Design

There is no engineering data available for the dam or the spillway. One construction drawing was obtained from Camden County Engineering Department for reconstruction of the superstructure for the bridge at the northeast end of the dam.

2.2 Construction

There are no records available for the construction or repair of the dam or appurtenances. A "Reference Data" form obtained from the Camden County Engineering Department indicates that the dam was repaired in 1925 after it was damaged by a flood. Reportedly, the slide gates on the spillway were replaced about 15 years ago and a steel sheet pile wall was installed along the upstream embankment slope to protect it against erosion caused by power boat wakes.

2.3 Operation

Reportedly, the present owner is keeping general operational records. These records consist of information pertaining to monitoring of the water level and operation of the slide gates. The lake level is lowered annually from September to March to permit cleaning of the lake, repair of docks and inspection and repair of the dam and appurtenances.

One dam inspection report was on file with the Camden County Engineering Department for an inspection performed on May 1, 1974. The report indicates that the dam was generally in sound condition; and it was recommended that riprap be placed on the upstream slope and a crack in the upstream part of the spillway be grouted. No evidence of the riprap was observed during the field inspection.

2.4 Evaluation

a. Availability

Engineering data for the original dam and appurtenances are not available. One drawing for the reconstruction of the bridge superstructure for the bridge at the northeast end of the dam is available from the Camden County Engineering Department.

b. Adequacy

Engineering data pertaining to Clementon Lake Dam is not adequate to be of significant assistance in performing a Phase I assessment.

c. Validity

The single construction drawing for the 1938 reconstruction of the bridge at the northeast end of the dam was generally accurate with respect to the as-built conditions observed during the field imspection.

SECTION 3: VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 Findings

a. General

The inspection of Clementon Lake Dam was performed on December 18, 1978 by members of the staff of Storch Engineers. A copy of the visual inspection check list is contained in Appendix 1.

The following procedures were employed for the inspection:

- 1. The embankment of the dam, appurtenant structures and adjacent areas were examined.
- The embankment and appurtenant structures were measured and key elevations were determined by hand level.
- 3. The embankment, appurtenant structures and adjacent areas were photographed.

Information presented in the following paragraphs of this Section consists of observations made during the field inspection.

b. Dam

The dam was observed to be in good condition. The embankment is generally straight and level over its 375 feet of length with no noticeable localized depressions. The remains of the above ground portions of a steel sheet pile slope protection were observed lying along the

upstream slope of the embankment. The sheets had apparently rusted through at the normal water level. There was no evidence of riprap protection along the upstream slope as had been recommended in the 1974 dam inspection report and the slope was still in need of stabilization. Longitudinal cracks were noted in the bituminous roadway pavement on the upstream edge of the dam crest. Areas were observed where pavement had been undermined and broken away at the upstream edge. This damage was apparently due to poor road drainage and perhaps wave action.

Most of the embankment slopes were covered with sparse grass in the form of large tufts. A few small trees were noted on the downstream embankment slope. No animal burrows were observed along any portion of the dam.

A diagonal opening was observed at the bottom of a stone dry wall in the northeast bridge abutment on the downstream face. There were no signs of distress in the dry wall nor seepage from the opening.

Two pipes outlet on the downstream face of the embankment, one on each side of the bridge abutments. The pipe on the southwest side of the bridge was dry and apparently drained a roadside catch basin on that side of the bridge. Water was flowing from the pipe on the northeast side of the bridge. The source of the water could not be determined at the time of the inspection. Both pipes were connected to the downstream channel with short concrete paved swales.

Generally, surficial soils at the dam site consist of silt and sand with some clay, and significant organic matter. Underlying soils are composed of sand with interbedded silty sand, known as Kirkwood Sands formed during the Tertiary Period. Bedrock is generally more than 100 feet below the surface.

c. Appurtenant Structures

Spillway

The spillway structure consists of 3 timber slide gates mounted in a timber frame, all of which were in good condition. Reportedly, all of the gates are operable. The lake was drawn down about 2.5 feet at the time of the inspection, exposing most of the height of the gates. The northeasterly gate was open to a height of about 1.5 feet and the invert was submerged by overflow.

Discharge Culvert

The discharge structure, consisting of Camden County Bridge E8-10(1939), was observed to be in fair condition. Spalling was noted on the concrete surfaces on the downstream bridge wingwalls.

Timber members were inset in the lower portions of the vertical concrete abutment walls. These members were apparently nailers for timber facia planks and serve no structural purpose. Both the inset timbers and the planks were deteriorated and in very poor condition.

d. Reservoir Area

Clementon Lake is apporximately 1800 feet long and about 400 feet wide. About two-thirds of the immediate shoreline is developed with private residences and the remainder is developed as Clementon Lake Amusement Park. The residential shoreline generally slopes up at between 2 and 12 percent from the lake. There are several small boat docks along the residential shoreline. Most of the amusement park shoreline is fronted with a reinforced concrete retaining wall. The amusement park also has one boat pier, two swimming platforms and a diving platform.

e. Downstream Channel

Discharge from Clementon Lake enters a trapezoidal concrete channel that extends about 300 feet to two downstream road bridges, beyond which the channel remains in a natural condition. The downstream channel is known as the North Branch of Big Timber Creek which flows through a densely populated portion of the Borough of Clementon.

The trapezoidal channel consists of a low-flow depressed center section 4.8 feet wide and 1.7 feet deep. The channel bottom extends horizontally from the depressed section, about 6 feet on each side. The sides of the channel slope up at 2.3 horizontal to 1 vertical, a vertical height of about 5.7 feet.

SECTION 4: OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.1 Procedures

The water level in Clementon Lake Dam is normally naturally controlled by overflow at the timber slide gates. Reportedly, during intense storms the lake level is monitored frequently and the slide gates are opened to maintain a lower lake level. Experience has shown that it takes about 2 days to draw the lake down.

4.2 Maintenance of Dam

Apparently maintenance of the dam is shared. The owner, Clementon Lake Park, maintains the spillway and the earth embankment. The Borough of Clementon maintains the crest roadway and Camden County maintains the bridge at the spillway.

Reportedly, the lake is drawn down annually from September to March. During this period the embankment and spillway are inspected and repaired. There are no records available documenting the work performed in the past.

Repairs are generally performed on the crest roadway and the bridge on an "as-needed" basis. There are no records available for repairs performed on the crest roadway. The last recorded maintenance performed on the bridge is the 1938 reconstruction of the superstructure.

Reportedly, the steel sheet piles along the upstream dam slope were installed about 15 years ago as slope protection to prevent erosion caused by power boat wakes. This sheeting has been neglected and allowed to deteriorate due to the absence of power boat traffic on the lake in the recent past.

Judging from the present condition of the dam and appurtenances, overall maintenance by the three groups mentioned above has been adequate with the exception of the following areas:

- Steel sheet piles on the upstream embankment slope rusted through.
- Crest road pavement on upstream side cracked and broken from erosion of adjacent slope.
- Timber nailers and facia planks on bridge abutment walls deteriorated.
- Spalled concrete surfaces on wingwalls downstream of bridge.

4.3 Maintenance of Operating Facilities

Reportedly, the slide gates at the dam are inspected and maintained annually, and all are presently operable. Documentation for the maintenance performed on these facilities is not available.

4.4 Description of Warning System

There is no formal warning system for the dam. The lake level is monitored periodically, and as frequently as hourly during intense storms. The slide gates at the spillway are opened to maintain a lower level in the lake during these periods, however there is no policy of informing the local authorities or the population along the downstream channel of operational changes or impending danger.

4.5 Evaluation of Operational Adequacy

The overall condition of the dam, operating facilities and other appurtenances is good. Maintenance has been adequate, except in the above noted areas. Maintenance documentation has been poor. The lake level monitoring system as described by the owner is adequate for operation of the gates, but the local authorities should be informed of major actions or potentially dangerous conditions.

SECTION 5: HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC

5.1 Evaluation of Features

a. Design Data

Size and hazard classification were used in conjunction with "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" published by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to establish the SDF (Spillway Design Flood) for Clementon Lake Dam. The appropriate design range for this facility is 1/2 PMF to PMF (Probable Maximum Flood). Since the characteristics for Clementon Lake Dam as described in Section 1, fall in the lower end of the prescribed range, the 1/2 PMF is used as the SDF.

The inflow hydrograph for Clementon Lake Dam was calculated using the Soil Conservation Service Triangular Unit Hydrograph with the curvilinear transformation and the HEC-1-DB computer program. General hydrologic characteristics used in this method were computed using USGS quadrangles and aerial photographs. The drainage area contributing to Clementon Lake is 2.8 square miles. Most of the watershed is sparsely developed with cranberry bogs, woodland, and three upstream lakes. Reservoir storage capacities were estimated using surface areas measured from USGS quadrangles. Discharge hydraulics for the spillway were computed considering the slide gates as sharp-crested weirs up to the top of the openings and as submerged orifices for higher water levels (see Appendix 4).

The SDF inflow hydrograph was routed through the spillway at Clementon Lake Dam using the HEC-1-DB computer program which indicated that the dam would be overtopped.

Computations show that overtopping in a non-breach condition would occur for about 11 hours with a maximum flow height above the dam crest of 2.1 feet and a maximum discharge of 4,982 c.f.s. It was also computed that the existing spillway is adequate for a maximum storm equivalent to 1 percent of the PMF without overtopping the dam.

b. Experience Data

Reportedly, Clementon Lake Dam has not been breached since it was constructed in the mid 1800's and has been overtopped once in 1940 with no damage.

c. Visual Observation

At the time of the field inspection there was no evidence of recent overtopping of the dam.

d. Overtopping Potential

As indicated above, a storm of magnitude equal to the SDF would cause overtopping of the dam to a height of about 2.1 feet with a peak discharge of 4,982 c.f.s. in a non-breach condition.

Based on field observation, overtopping of Clementon Lake Dam would develop along the entire dam crest (375 feet), except at the bridge (approximated 50 feet). Overtopping would also occur along the lake shoreline southwest of the dam which is level and at the same elevation as the dam crest for about 250 feet. Therefore, the effective overtopped length for the dam would be approximately 575 feet.

The high water levels that would be associated with an overtopping condition would probably breach the dam. Based on field inspections the breach would probably occur in the area southwest of the spillway and would not have a bottom elevation below elevation 52.8 (approx. elevation of downstream toe southwest of trapezoidal channel). The breach condition was analyzed with the HEC-1-DB computer program and it was computed that overtopping of the dam would develop to a maximum height of 0.9 feet above the dam crest and a maximum discharge of 4,986 c.f.s. would occur. Based on the configuration of the large flat undeveloped area immediately downstream of most of the embankment and the estimated lowest breach bottom elevation of 52.8, the hydraulic head differential that would exist during a breach would be small and breach discharge would spread out over a very broad area draining to the concrete trapezoidal channel. The trapezoidal channel will accommodate the peak breach discharge, and will maintain a low level of flooding immediately downstream of the dam. The breach discharge would be passed to the natural downstream channel and would result in flood of about the same magnitude as would result from an overtopping condition.

SECTION 6: STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 Evaluation of Structural Stability

a. Visual Observations

The embankment and appurtenances appeared to be structurally stable at the time of the field inspection with no major cracks, displacement or settlement.

b. Design and Construction Data

Information pertaining to structural stability analyses and construction of the dam is not available for the dam or appurtenances.

c. Operating Records

Operating records are being kept for gate operation by the present owner. No records were kept prior to 1976. Data pertaining to maintenance of the dam and appurtenances are not available.

d. Post Construction Changes

Based on the "Reference Data" obtained from the Camden County Engineering Department, the spillway was repaired in 1925 after being damaged by a flood. New gates were installed at the spillway in April 1925, and an operating mechanism was installed on the center gate in 1942. Steel sheet pile slope protection was installed along the upstream embankment slope about 20 years ago and has since rusted through at the normal pool elevation.

The superstructure of the bridge forming the discharge culvert for the spillway was reconstructed in 1938, but the discharge area beneath the bridge was not changed substantially.

e. Seismic Stability

Clementon Lake Dam is located in Seismic Zone 1 as defined in "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams," which is a zone of very low seismic activity. Experience indicates that dams in Seismic Zone 1 will have adequate stability under seismic loading, if stable under static loading conditions. Based on observation made during the field inspection, Clementon Lake Dam outwardly appeared to be stable under static loading conditions.

SECTION 7: ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Dam Assessment

a. Safety

Based on the hydraulic and hydrologic analyses described in Section 5, and Appendix 4 the spillway at Clementon Lake Dam is hydraulically inadequate and capable of passing flows equal to about one percent of the PMF without overtopping the dam. A storm equivalent to the SDF (1/2 PMF) would probably overtop and breach the dam, resulting in increased outflow and release of stored runoff.

Field conditions dictate that the breach configuration would be broad and relatively shallow, outflowing to an undeveloped flat grassed area. Under projected breach conditions peak discharge would not exceed the capacity of the trapezoidal channel and would be passed to the natural downstream channel causing inundation of the downstream flood plain.

Outwardly, the facilities at Clementon Lake Dam appear to be structurally stable, based on field inspection observations.

b. Adequacy of Information

Information sources for this study include: 1) field investigations, 2) Plan titled "Reinforced Concrete Deck" dated December 1938, prepared by S. Herbert Taylor, Camden County Engineer, 3) USGS quadrangles, 4) aerial photographs for Camden County and 5) consultation with owner.

Information available and data collected for Clementon Lake Dam are sufficient to allow a Phase I assessment as outlined in "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams."

Some data not available are as follows:

- 1. Records of maintenance for the dam and appurtenances.
- 2. Typical earth embankment sections.
- Structural and hydraulic design computations and reports.
- 4. Soils report for the site.
- 5. Records of post construction changes.

c. Necessity for Additional Data/Evaluation

Although some data pertaining to Clementon Lake Dam are not available, additional data are not considered imperative for this Phase I evaluation.

7.2 Recommendations

a. Remedial Measures

Based on hydraulic and hydrologic analyses performed for this report, the spillway is assessed as inadequate. It is therefore recommended that, a qualified professional engineer be engaged soon to more accurately analyze the runoff characteristics of the watershed, the hydraulic capacity of the spillway and the capacity of the downstream channel area. Based on the findings of these analyses modifications to the dam and spillway should be designed. The following alternatives should be considered:

- Improve the present spillway to accommodate the routed SDF flow rates.
- Construct additional outlet facilities in the form of auxiliary spillways and emergency spillways.

It is further recommended that the following measures be undertaken by the parties responsible for maintenance in the near future:

- All trees and brush on the embankment should be removed with minimal disturbance of the ground surface.
- 2) Eroded areas and the broken and cracked roadway pavement on the upstream slope of the dam should be repaired. Riprap should be placed along the upstream slope to protect it against wave attack and drainage induced erosion.
- The timber spillway and the bridge should be thoroughly inspected. Rotted timbers should be replaced and cracks and spalling in the bridge structure and wingwalls should be grouted and sealed.

4) The opening observed in the stone drywall southwest of the bridge should be inspected and repaired.

The implementation of the above measures will require proper detailed design and that applicable NJDEP approvals be obtained.

b. Maintenance

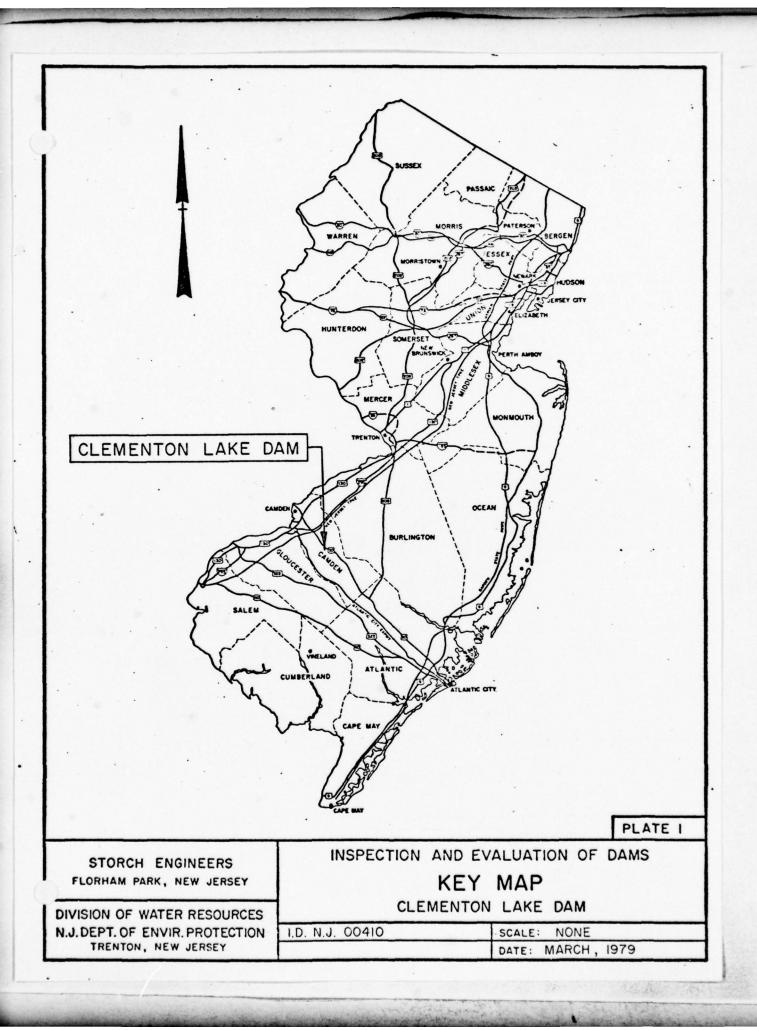
The owners' annual inspection and maintenance program including drawing the lake down should be continued, however the inspections should be performed by a qualified professional engineer. Observations and measurements should be recorded on standardized check-list forms and included in a permanent file along with records of maintenance work performed. This permanent file should be available for public inspection. Repairs should be performed as required and the following maintenance should be performed annually: remove brush and trees from the embankment, reshape riprap along upstream slope after it has been placed and add material where needed.

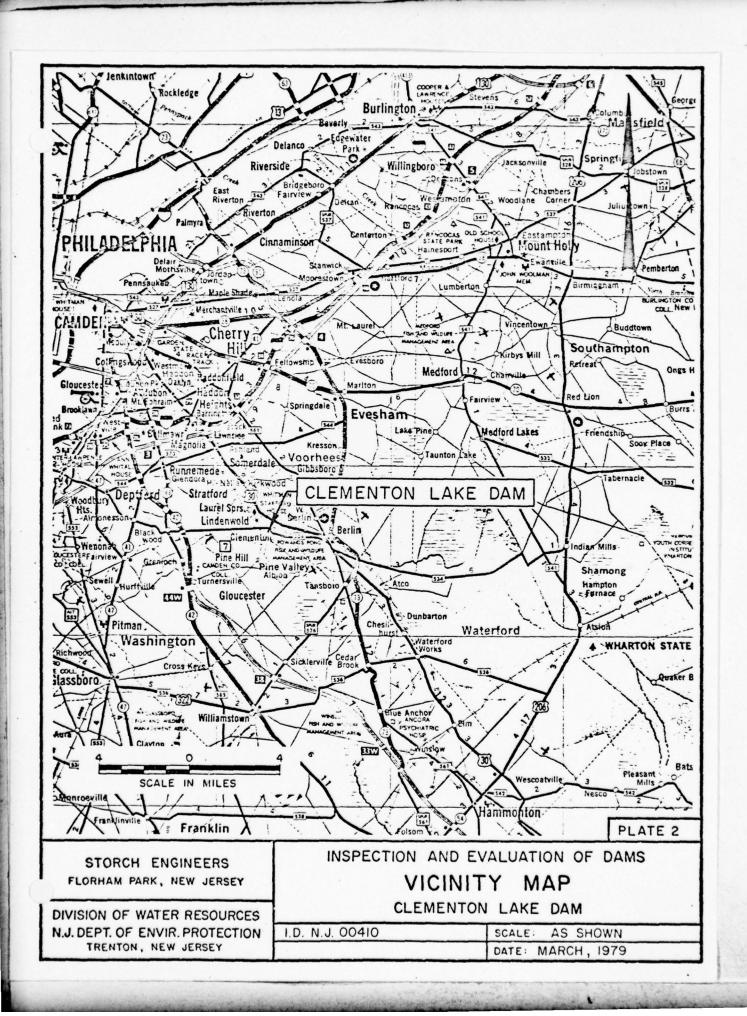
c. Additional Studies

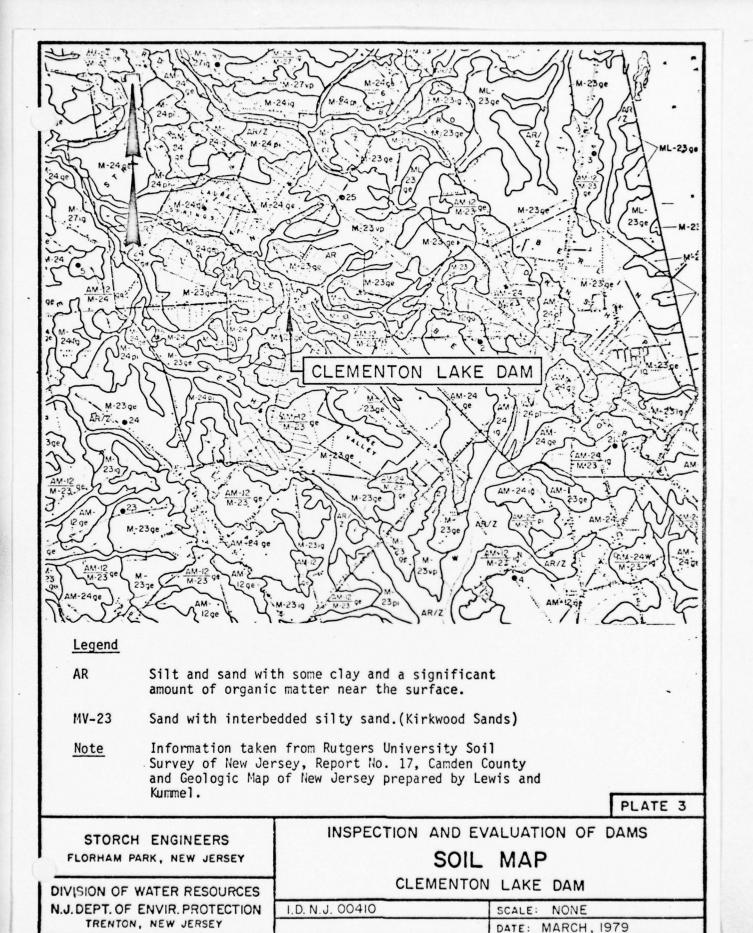
A qualified professional engineer should be engaged soon to perform a more sophisticated hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of the watershed and the spillway, and to design modifications to the spillway so that a storm equivalent to the SDF can be accommodated.

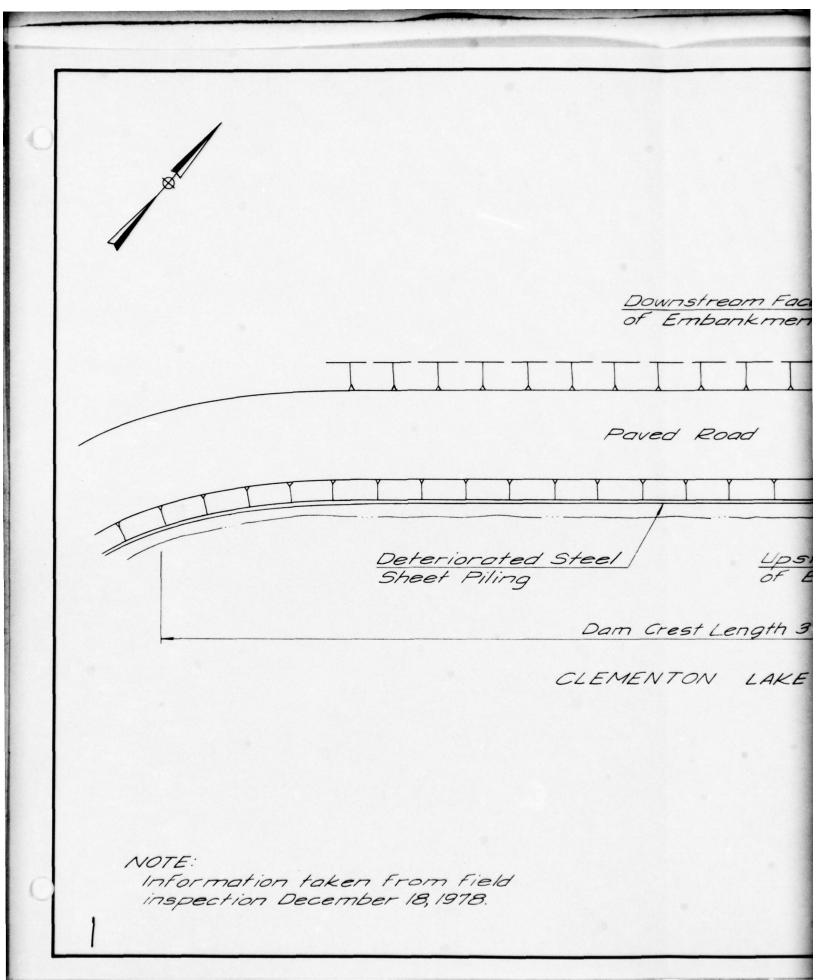
A comprehensive topographic survey of the dam and appurtenances should be performed in the near future by a licensed land surveyor to establish the present conditions. This survey should be included in the owner's permanent file for the dam.

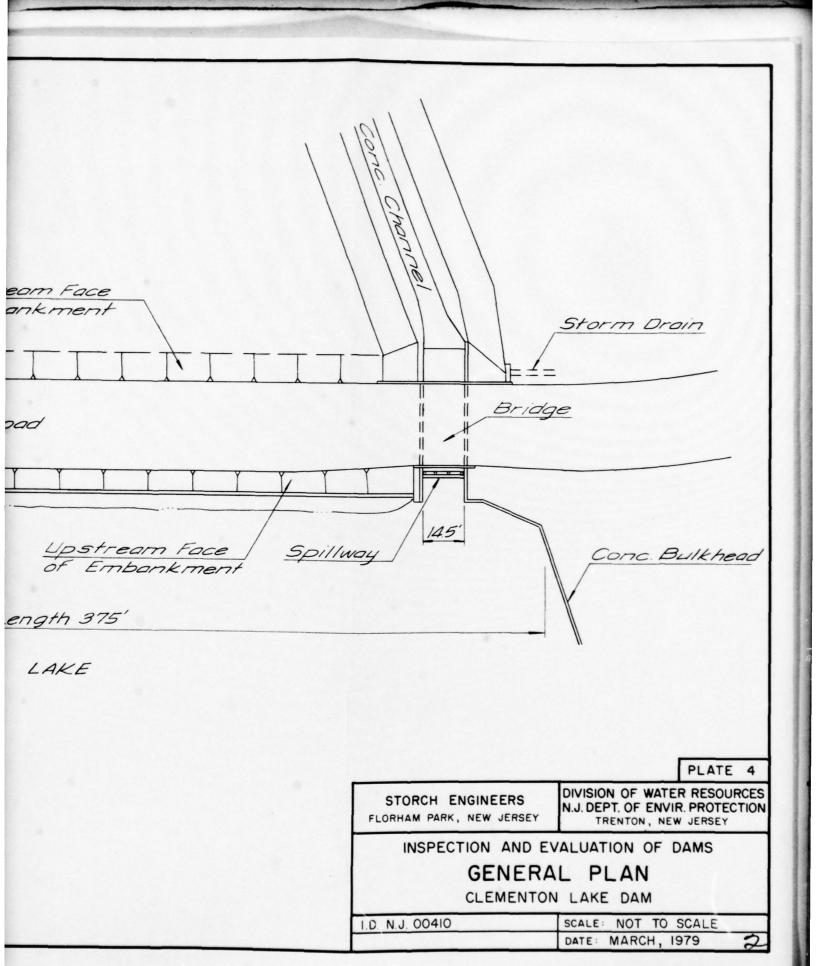
PLATES

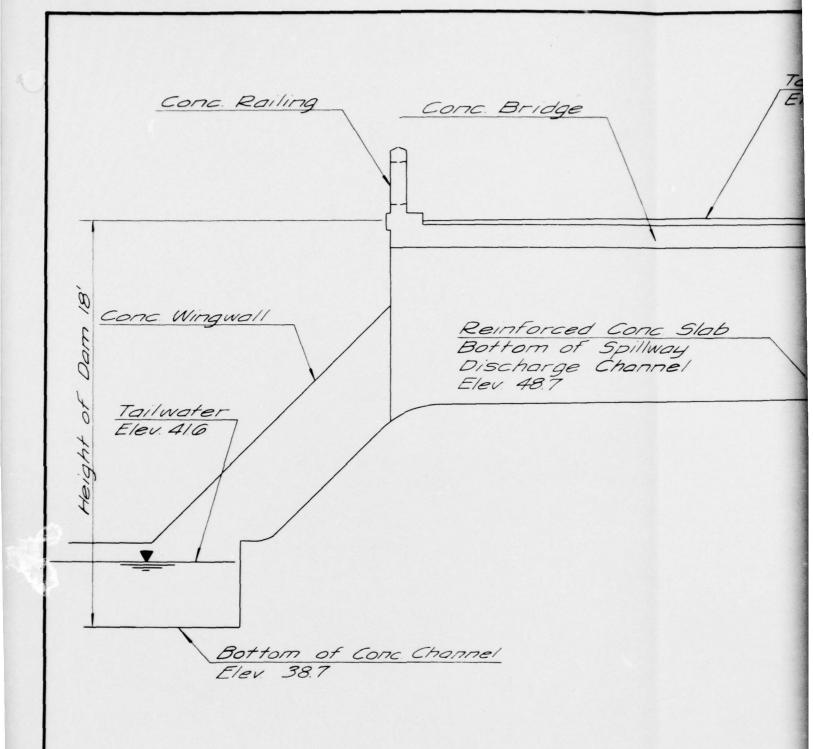












NOTES:

- I. Information taken from drawing prepared by S. Herbert Taylor, Camden County Engineer, dated December 1938 and field inspection December 18,1978.
- 2. Elevations refer to NG.V.D.

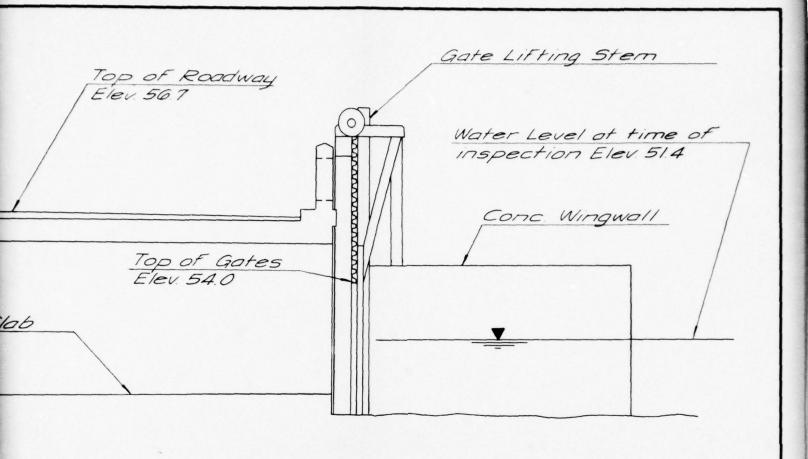


PLATE 5

STORCH ENGINEERS
FLORHAM PARK, NEW JERSEY

DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES N.J. DEPT. OF ENVIR. PROTECTION TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

INSPECTION AND EVALUATION OF DAMS

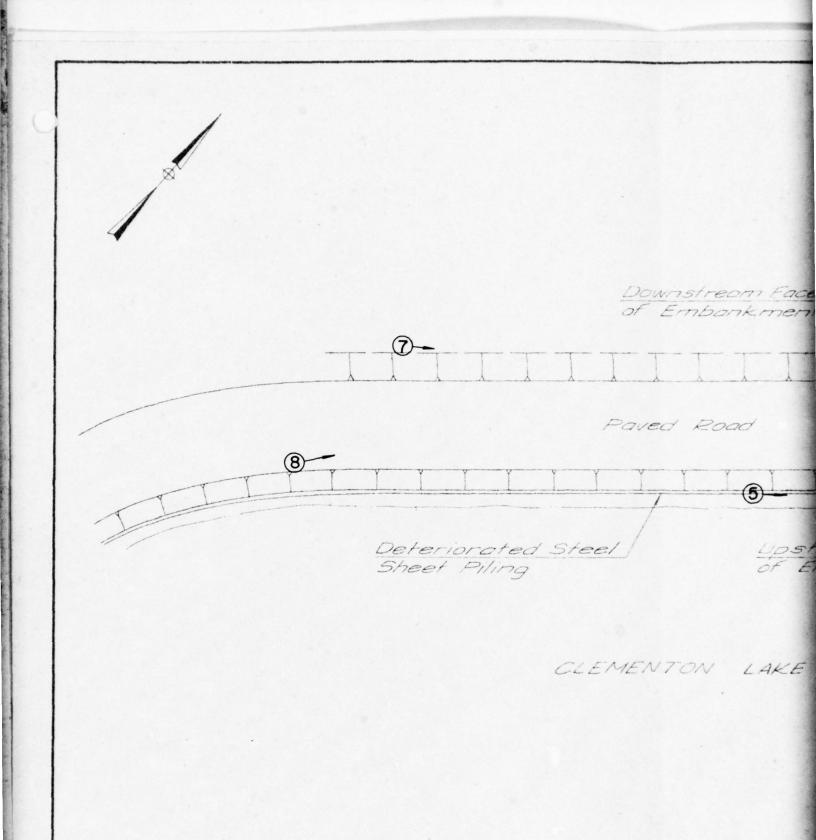
SPILLWAY SECTION

CLEMENTON LAKE DAM

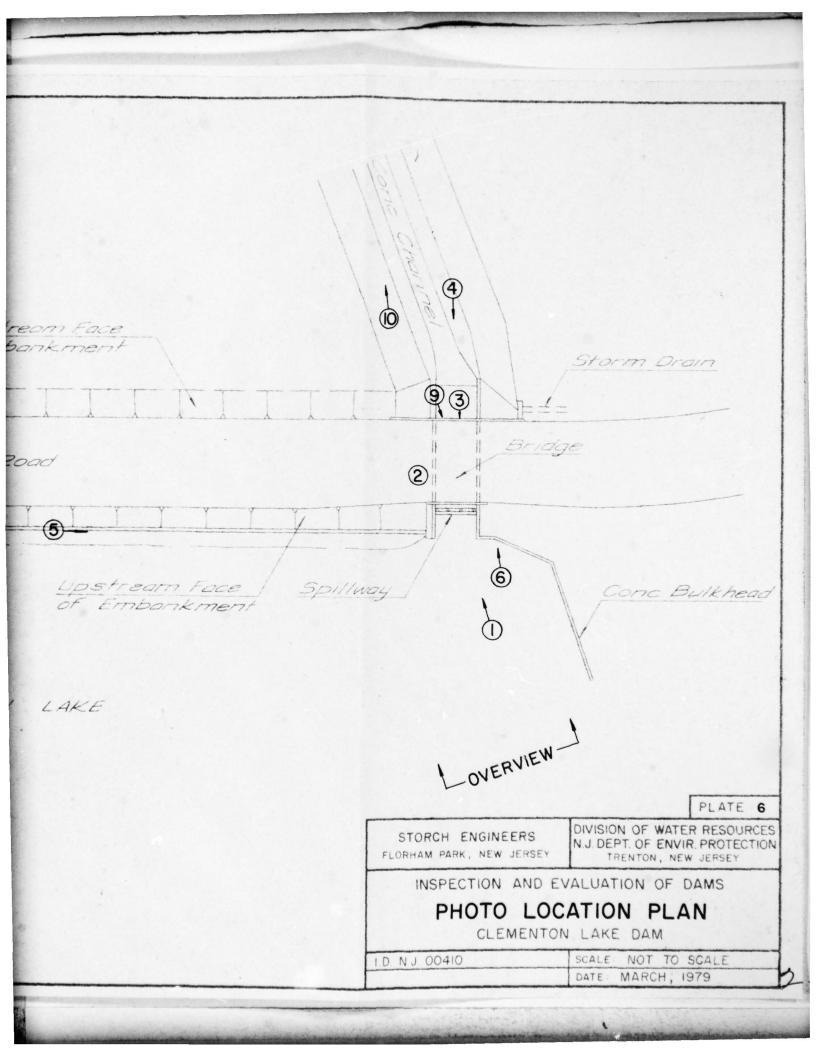
I.D. N.J. 00410

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

DATE: MARCH, 1979



NOTE: Information taken from field inspection December 18, 1978.



APPENDIX 1

Check List - Visual Inspection

Check List - Engineering Data

Check List Visual Inspection Phase 1

	Name Dam Clementon Lake	County Camden	State N.J.	Coordinators	NJDEP
	Date(s) Inspection 12/18/78	Weather Sunny	Temperature 400F		
	1				
	Pool Elevation at Time of Inspection 51.4 M.S.L.	tion 51.4 M.S.L.	Tailwater at Time of Inspection 41 6	f Inspection 41 6	M.S.L.
	r				
	Inspection Personnel:				
	R. McDermott	A. Miller			1
•	J. Gribbin				1
	D. Buckelew				
		J. Griphin	Recorder	H	
	Present: Murray Baker (Owner) . George Ellenbark				•

CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS

STEUCTURE TO AUTHORY ENANGEMEN JUNCTIONS DRAINS WHER PASSAGES N.A. N.A. WATER PASSAGES N.A. N.A. N.A. N.A.	VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	1 OF	OBSERVATIONS	SNO	REMARKS OR	RECOMMENDATIONS
	SEE PAGE ON LEAKAG		N.A.			
AGES	STRUCTURE TO ABUTHENT/ENBANCOEN JUNCTIONS	TI COLONIA	N.A.			
AGES .			N.A.			
	WATER PASSAGES .		N.A.			
	FOUNDATION	8	N.A.			

CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBERSVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SURFACE CRACKS CONCRETE SURFACES	N.A.	
STRUCTURAL CRACKING	N.A.	
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNENT	N.A.	
	•	
NONOLITH JOINTS	N.A.	
GONSTRUCTION JOINTS	N.A.	

EMBANTOMENT

ISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
UNFACE CRACKS	None	
NUSUAL NOVERENT OR RACKING AT OR BEYOND HE TOE	None	
COUCHING OR EROSION OF MEANWHENT AND ABUTHENT COPES	Erosion of upstream face. Bituminous roadway on crest of dam cracked on upstream side. Top of steel sheet piles along upstream face completely deteriorated.	Positive road drainage should be provided and the upstream slope should be protected against wave action.
PERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALINEMENT OF THE CREST	Horiz generally straight Vert level No localized depressions	
RIPRAP FAILURES	N.A.	Level

EMBANCAENT

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
GENERAL	The embankment is generally sandy with sparse grass and weeds on upstream and downstream faces. A few small trees are located on the downstream face.	Trees should be removed.
JUNCTION OF EMBANGENT AND ABUTHEMP, SPILLWAY AND DAM	Small gap, 6" long, 1" wide, in stone wall on downstream face adjacent to north bridge abutment.	Opening should be investigated for void behind wall and repaired.
ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE	None	
STAFF CAGE AND RECORDER	None	
DRAINS	One drain on each side of spillway with outlet adjacent to spillway discharge channel. Water flowing (approx. 2cfs) from north drain at time of inspection.	South drain connected to inlet in crest road. Source of south drain uncertain.

	OUTLET WORKS	
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CRACKING AND SPALLING OF	Spalling of abutments of bridge.(See Bridge and Piers) Timbers within concrete and planks on	Repair spalling and replace detetimber.

	OUTLET WORKS	
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMITIONS
CRACKING AND SPALLING OF CONCRETE SURFACES IN OUTLET CONDUIT	Spalling of abutments of bridge.(See Bridge and Piers) Timbers within concrete and planks on inside of conduit deteriorated.	Repair spalling and replace deteriorated timber.
	•	
INTAKE STRUCTURE	Same as Outlet Structure	
OUTLET STRUCTURE	Three timber gates. Gates and timber structure supporting gates in satisfactory condition.	Upper section of one gate open at time of inspection.
OUTLET CHANNEL	Water outflows through dam facility between concrete bridge abutments. Same as spillway discharge channel.	
EMERGENCY GATE	Timber gates same as Outlet Structure.	
		- London

	UNGATED SPILLWAY	
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CONCRETE WEIR	N.A.	
	•	
APPROACH CHANNEL	N.A.	
DISCHARGE CHANNEL	N.A.	
BRIDGE AND PIERS	N.A.	

中の日日

MARKETA NO. E.

	GATED SPILIWAY	
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CONCRETE SILL	N.A.	
	•	
APPROACH CHANNEL	N.A.	
•		
DISCHARGE CHANNEL	No obstructions.	Straight channel through dam formed by concrete bridge abutments. Then
		concrete trapezoidal channel for a distance of 300' from spillway.
BRIDGE AND PIERS	Concrete bridge spanning discharge channel. Appears to be structurally sound. Concrete in wingwalls spalled. Timbers in abutments deteriorated.	
CATES AND OPERATION EQUIPMENT	See Outlet Works	Gates serve as both spillway and outlet works.

REMARKS OR RECONMENDATIONS OBSERVATIONS INSTRUMENTATION None None None None MONUMENTATION/SURVEYS VISUAL EXAMINATION OBSERVATION WELLS PIEZONETERS WEIRS OTHER

֡
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REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS	Lake level lowered approx. 2 1/2' at time of inspection.
OBSERVATIONS	Slopes range from 2% to 12%.
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	SLOPES

SEDEMENTATION

· Not known.

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECONMENDATIONS
CONDITION (OESTRUCTIONS, DEBRIS, ETC.)	Concrete trapezoidal channel for 300' downstream of dam. No obstructions.	Road bridge 300' from dam.
SLOPES	Concrete side slopes of channel 2.3:1.	

APPROXIMATE NO. OF HONES AND POPULATION

Urban center of Clementon 300' downstream of dam.

CHECK LIST ENGINEERING DATA DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION

ITEM

REMARKS

PLAN OF DAM

Not Available

REGIONAL VICINITY MAP

USGS quadrangle, "Clementon"

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

Not Available

TYPICAL SECTIONS OF DAM

Not Available

HYDROLOGIC/HYDRAULIC DAIA

Not Available

OUTLETS - PLAN

- DETAILS

-CONSTRAINTS -DISCHARGE RATINGS

RAINFALL/RESERVOIR RECORDS

Not Available

Not Available

Inspection and Report, N.J. Bureau of Water Control, May 1, 1974. Upstream dam slope eroded and wingwall deteriorated. Repairs REMARKS Not Available Not Available required. Not Available Not Available POST-CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS OF DAM MATERIALS INVESTIGATIONS HYDROLOGY & HYDRAULICS DESIGN COMPUTATIONS GEOLOGY REPORTS .. BORING RECORDS SEEFAGE STUDIES DESIGN REPORTS DAM STABILITY LABORATORY FIELD

Unknown

BORROW SOURCES.

Not Available Not Available Not Available REMARKS MONITORING SYSTEMS HIGH POOL RECORDS MODIFICATIONS

PRIOR ACCIDENTS OR FAILURE OF DAM DESCRIPTION REPORTS

1925 - Slide gates damaged, due to flood caused by failure of an upstream dam.
1940 - Dam overtopped, but not damaged, due to flood caused by failure of upstream dams.

Not Available

POST CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING

STUDIES AND REPORTS

MAINTENANCE OPERATION RECORDS

Not Available

Not Available REMARKS SPILLWAY FLAN

SECTIONS

DETAILS

OPERATING EQUIPMENT PLANS & DETAILS

Not Available

APPENDIX 2

Photographs



PHOTO 1
UPSTREAM VIEW OF SPILLWAY

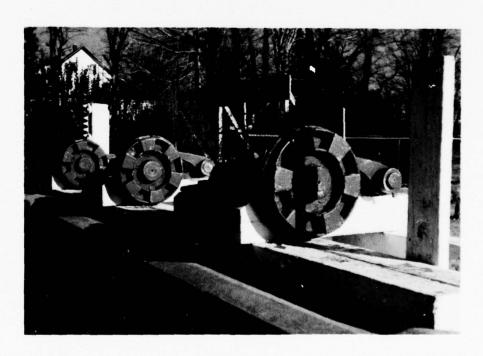


PHOTO 2
SPILLWAY GATE OPERATING MECHANISM



PHOTO 3

SPILLWAY DISCHARGE CHANNEL THROUGH DAM FORMED BY BRIDGE ABUTMENTS



PHOTO 4

SPILLOVER AT DOWNSTREAM END OF SPILLWAY DISCHARGE CHANNEL



PHOTO 5

UPSTREAM FACE OF EMBANKMENT DETERIORATED STEEL SHEET PILING



PHOTO 6

DETERIORATED STEEL SHEET PILING AND CONCRETE ADJACENT TO SPILLWAY



PHOTO 7

DOWNSTREAM FACE OF EMBANKMENT



PHOTO 8

PAVED ROAD ON CREST OF DAM



PHOTO 9

DETERIORATED TIMBERS IN SPILLWAY DISCHARGE CHANNEL



PHOTO 10

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL

APPENDIX 3

Engineering Data

CHECK LIST HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC DATA

ENGINEERING DATA

2.8 square miles Sparsely developed, one upstream lake. DRAINAGE AREA CHARACTERISTICS: Cranberry bogs and woodland. ELEVATION TOP NORMAL POOL (STORAGE CAPACITY): 54.0 MSL (28 acre-feet) ELEVATION TOP FLOOD CONTROL POOL (STORAGE CAPACITY): N.A. ELEVATION MAXIMUM DESIGN POOL: ELEVATION TOP DAM: 56.7 SPILLWAY CREST: Top of Timber Slide Gates Elevation 54.0 (top of gates) a. Sharp-crested weirs Type b. Width Approx. 3 inches d. Length 12.8 feet (total), approx. 4.3 feet each Location Spillover Downstream face of timber slide gates e. Number and Type of Gates 3 manual timber slide gates OUTLET WORKS: 3 timber slide gates Type Timber slide gates Location Spillway b. Entrance inverts 51.0 c. Exit inverts 48.7 d. Emergency draindown facilities: Slide gates HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL GAGES: None Type N.A. Location N.A. Records N.A. MAXIMUM NON-DAMAGING DISCHARGE:

(Lake stage equal to top of dam) 163 cfs

APPENDIX 4

Hydrologic Computations

STORCH ENGINEERS

Project Clementon Lake Dam

Made By R4 Date 3-23-79

1132

Chkd By Drif Date 3 26 19

Size classification

Volume of impoundment at top of dam 79 Ac-ft.

Height of dam

18 ++.

Size classification

Small

Hazard Potential Classification

Number of inhabitable structures

Approx 6

Hazard potential classification

thigh

Recommended SDF

12 PMF

Hydrologic Analysis

The runoff hydrograph will be developed by .

HEC-I-DB using The SCS triangular UHG with

curvelinear transformation and routing by Modified

Puls method.

Drainage Aren = 2.8 Sq. mi.

STORCH ENGINEERS

Sheet __ 2 __ of __ 10

Project Clementon Lake Dam Made By RL Date 3-23-79

1132

____Chkd By __Dnf __Date _ 3-26-79

Inhitration Data

watershed area consists of both urban and wooded greas 1se initial abstraction I in and O.l. in/hr.

Time of concentration

Leigth of channel = 13200 = 2.5 mi

Slope of channel = 150-54 = 7%

Vel. of travel from SCS TR-55 = 1.3 +t/sec

 $Tc = \frac{13200}{1.3 \times 3600} = 2.82 hr$

Alternate method =

Use SCS nomograph L= 13200 ft. H = 96'

See Pg 71 "Design of Small Dams"

Tc = 1.25 hr. x 1.6 (adjustment factor) = 2 hr.

USE TC = 2.2 hrs.

 $T_{Lag} = 0.6 \times 2.2 hrs$ = 1.32 hr

STORCH E	NGINEERS	Sheet 3 of 10
Project	Clementon Lake Dam	Made By RL Date 3-23-79
	1132	Chkd By DMF Date 3-26-79

Lake Storage Volume

Information from USGS map

EL(H+)	4.8.7	54	60	70
Surface area Ac.	0	16	30	119

STORCH EN	NGINEERS
-----------	----------

Sheet 4 of 10

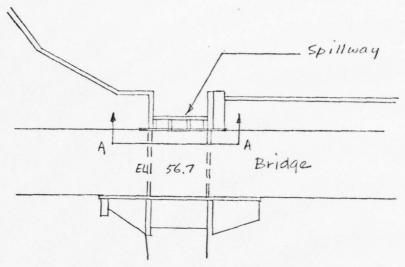
Project Clementon Lake Dam

Made By RL Date 3-23-7

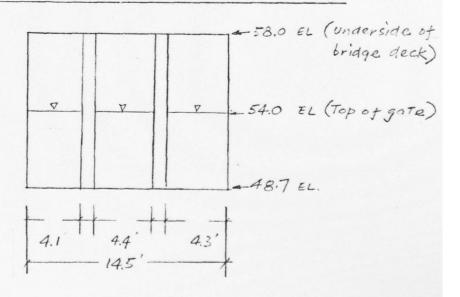
1132

Chkd By DMP Date 3-26-7:

SPILLWAY



Length of Dam 375 @ EL 56.7 Total overtopping length = 575 @ EL 56.7



SECTION AA

STORCH ENGINEERS

Sheet 5 of 10

Project Clementon Lake Dam Made By RL Date 3-23-79

1132

Chkd By Dr ? Date 3-26-79

STAGE DISCHARGE TABULATION

Ref. Pg 373 "Design of Small Dam"

Total length of Spillway 14.5 ft.

Discharge will be calculated by using :

Q = CLH 3/2

L= L'- 2 (NKp + Ka) H

Where L = effective length of crest

L' = net length of crest

N = number of piers

Kp = pier contraction coef.

Ka = abutment contraction coef.

H = total head

N = 2

Kp = 0.02

Ka = 0.2

L' = 12.8'

L = 12.8'- 2 (2x0.02 + 0.2) H

L= 12.8'- 0.48 H

For WL above e1. 56', The spillway will act as an

orifice Q = cA /2gh

C=0.6

A = 2 x12.8 = 25.6 S.F

Project Clementon Lake Dam Made By RL Date 3-2679

Chkd By DMP Date 3 26-79

STAGE DISCHARGE TABULATION of Spillway

	W.L.	Н	C	4	H 3/2	Q = CLH = Z
	(4+)	(tt)		(++)	2	(cts)
	54,0	0	3.3	-	-	0
	54.5	0.5	3.3	12.6	0.35	15
	55.0	1.0	3.3	12.3	/	41
	55.5	1.5	3.3	12.1	1.84	74
	56.0	2.0	3.3	11.8	2.83	110
-						

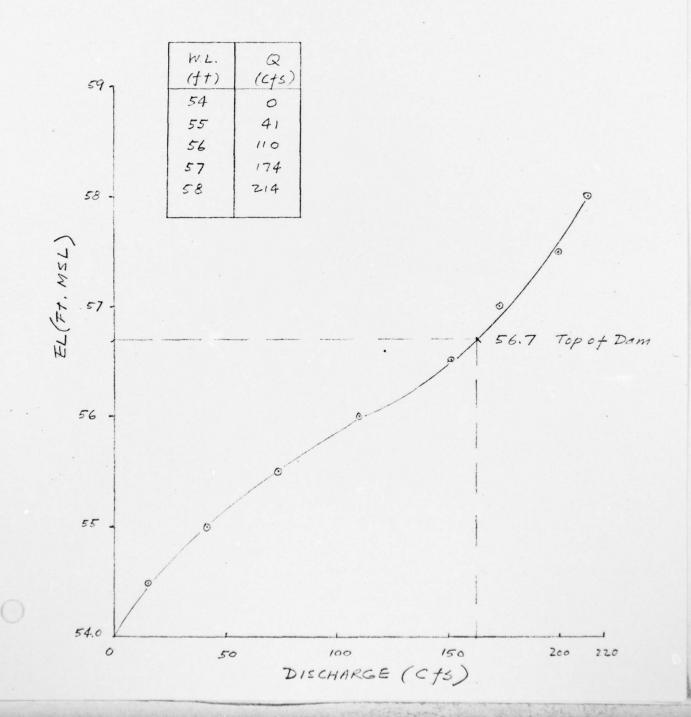
At This point , discharge changes from weir flow to orifice flow. Q=CA TZAH

(h = W.L. to mid-pt. of openning)

56.5	1.5	0.6	-	-	151	
57.0	20	0,6	-	-	174	
57.5	2,5	0.6	-	-	195	
58.0	3.0	0.6	-	-	214	
60.0	5.0	0.6	_	-	276	

STORCH ENG	SINEERS		Sheet_	7 of 10
Project	Clementon Lake Dan	Made By	RL D	Date 3-26-79
		Chkd By	DAR	Date 3-26-79

STAGE DISCHARGE CURVE



Sheet 8 of 10

Project Clementon Lake Dam

____Made By___R4__Date___3-26-19

1132

Chkd By DMP Date 3-24-19

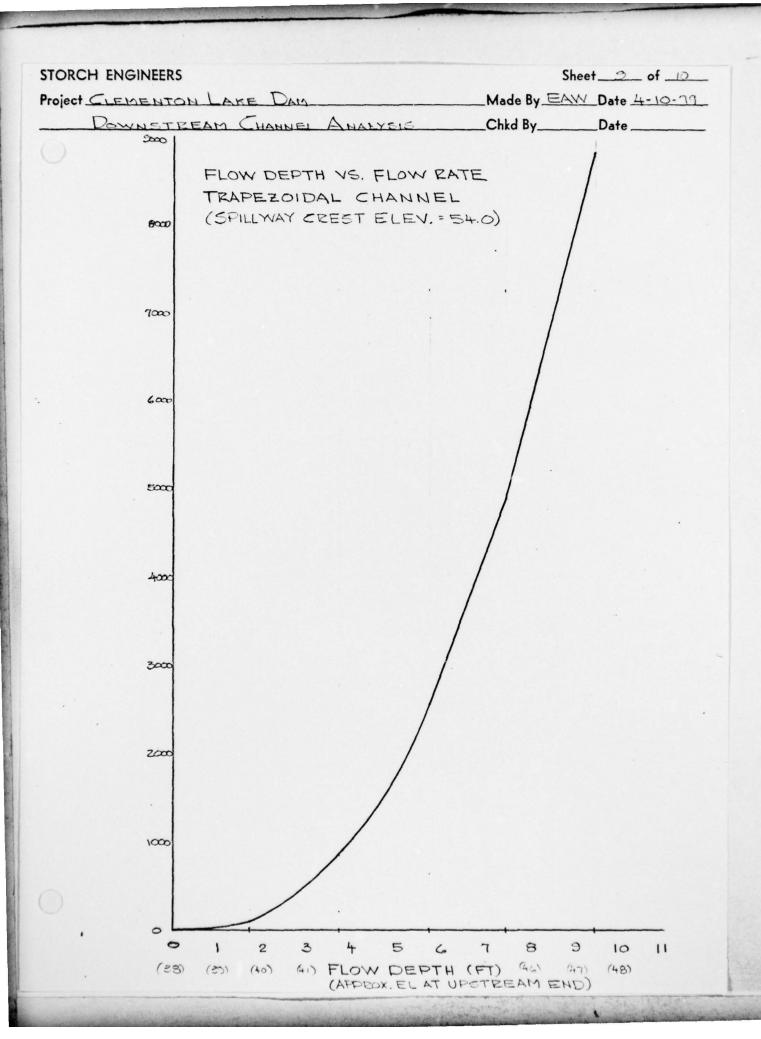
Capacity of Outlet works

Assume drawdown by openning I gate half way (to avoid overflowing normal downstream channel)

$$A = 4.4 \times \left(\frac{54 - 48.7}{2}\right)$$
= 11.66 S.F. G
$$Q = \frac{CA}{29h}$$
= 0.6 × 11.66 × $\sqrt{29}$ × 4

Grate. 5.3'

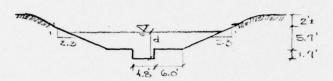
= 112 Cfs



Project CLEMENTON LAKE DAM 1132 Made By EAW Date 4-10-79

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL ANALYSIS Chkd By Date

TRAPEZOIDAL CONCRETE CHANNEL-



-Typical Channel Section

d = flow depth 5=approx. channel 5/002=1% n= 0.013

Use 5 step to compute a stage/flow rate curve for the downstream channel.

Based on a preliminary evaluation the Road Bridge Culverts and channi reaches downstream of the trope zoidal channel, the trapezoidal channel will control flow in the over immediately downstream from the dam.

Step	(ft)	(ftz)	9WP	(ft)	(fes)	(3)
1	1.7	8.16	8.20	0.995	11.42	93.21
2	3.7	50.96	30.23	1.686	16.24	827.53
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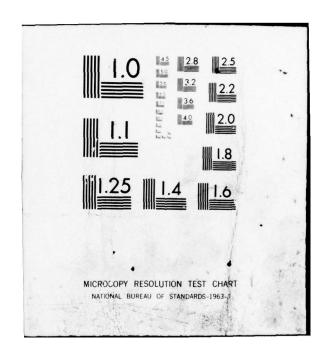
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APPENDIX 5

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 Construction drawing "Reinforced Concrete Deck, Clementon Lake Bridge No. 8E-10" dated December 1938, prepared by
 Herbert Taylor, Camden County Engineer.